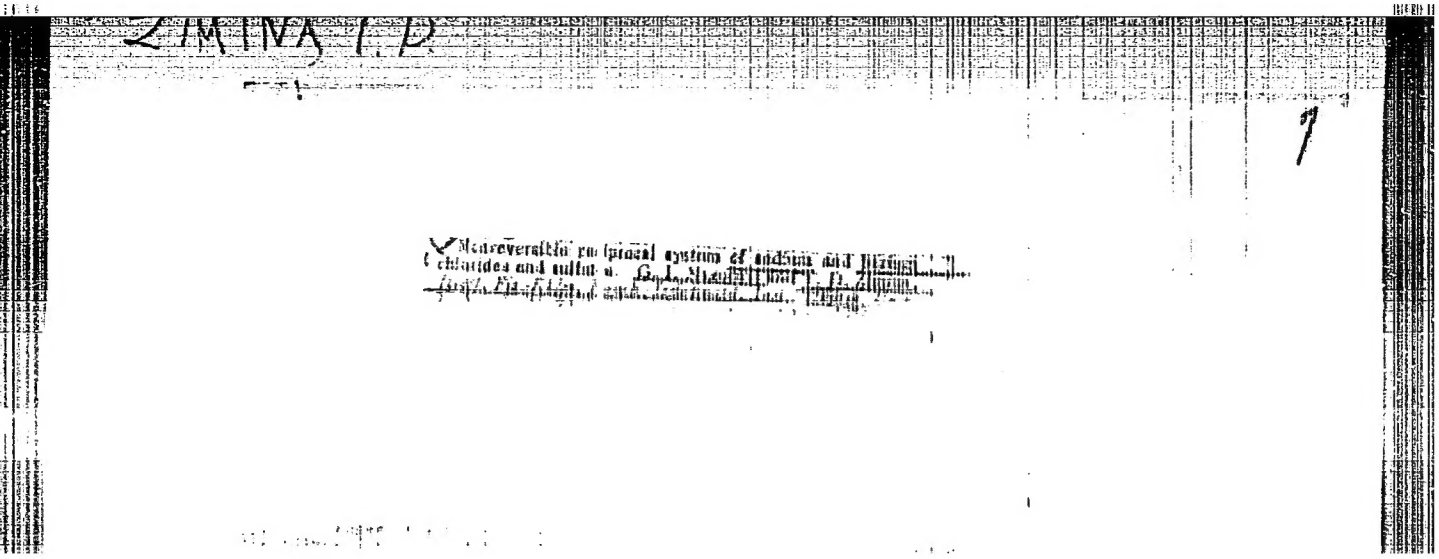
ZIMINA, T.A.; KRYUKOVA, T.N.

Local cabbage variety of Sakhalin. Soob. Sakhal. kompl. nauch.-issl. inst. AN SSSR no.4:102-106 '56. (MIRA 11:5)
(Sakhalin--Cabbage--Varieties)

ZIMINA, T. A.

5689. ZIMINA, T. A. Ogurtsy Na Sakhaline. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Gaz. «Sov. Sakhalin» 1954. 23s. Ill. 20 sm. (Sakhalinskiy Filial Akad. Nauk SSR. Nauch.—Popul. Seriya). 1600 ekz 60 k.—(55-1473) 635.63(57.43.4)

SO: Knizhnaya, Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955



ZIMINA, T.D.; BERGMAN, A.G.; NAGORNYY, G.I.

Reciprocal system consisting of chlorides and sulfates of sodium, calcium, and barium. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.9:2145-2151 S '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

BELYAYEVA, V.A.; ZAKHVALINSKIY, M.N.; ZIMINA, T.D.; DEMINA, T.N.; KALASHNIKOV, P.V.; NAGORNAYA, Ye.F.; NAGORNYY, G.I.; TITOVA, T.P.

Adsorption properties of Gymyl' argillites. Trudy DVFAN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.7:18-25 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

ZIMINA, Tat'yana Alekseyevna; EDEL'SHTEYN, V.I., prof., otvetstvennyy red.; KRYLOV, S.V., red.izdatel'stva; POLESITSKAYA, S.M., tekhn.red.

[Vegetable gardening in Sakhalin] Ovoshchevodstvo na Sakhaline. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1957. 241 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Sakhalin--Vegetable gardening)

ZIMINA, T.D.; BERGMAN, A.G.; NAGORODNYY, G.I.

Diagonal sections of the quaternary reciprocal system consisting of sodium, calcium, and barium chlorides and sulfates. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.10:1035-1040 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya. Submitted May 23, 1964.

ZIMINA, T.S.

Some characteristics of cholesterol metabolism in children with diseases of the blood system. Vop. gemat. v pediat. no.3:90-101 '64.

Dynamics of the content of general chelesterol and its fractions in children with acute and chronic leukemia. Ibid.:317-327
(MIRA 18:7)

POLYAKOV, S.M.; ZIMINA, T.S.

Obtaining replicas by the simultaneous evaporation of carbon and preshadowed substance. Zav.lab. 29 no.8:973-974 '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Electron microscopy)

ZAKHVATKIN, M.O.; SAPIR, A.D.; SPIVAKOVSKIY, V.B.; ZIMINA, V.A.; MARGOLIS, L.D.

Exchange of experience. Zav.lab. 28 no.3:290 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Zakhvatkin, Sapir).
2. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Spivakovskiy, Zimina).
3. Dneprovskiy alyuminiyevyy zavod imeni S.M.Kirova (for Margolis).
(Metallurgical analysis)

SPIVAKOVSKIY, V.B.; ZIMINA, V.A.; GAVRILYUK, L.S.

Determination of uranium traces in rocks and natural waters. Zav. lab. 27 no. 4:390-391 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G. Shevchenko.
(Uranium—Analysis) (Rocks—Analysis)
(Mineral waters)

ZIMINA, V.I.

AUTHOR: Zimina, V.I.

"Theory of Propagation of Electromagnetic Waves Along Tubes Filled with Ionized Gas,"
A-U Sci Conf dedicated to Radio Day," Moscow, 20-25 May 1957.

PERIODICAL; Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, Vol. 2, No. 9, pp. 1221-1224, 1957. (USSR)

S/109/60/005/06/008/021
E140/E163

9.4120

AUTHOR: Zimina, V.I.

TITLE: Experimental Study of Electromagnetic Wave Propagation Along a Cylinder of Ionised Gas

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 6, pp 938-942 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In Refs 1 and 2 it was shown that electromagnetic waves may propagate along a cylinder formed by ionised gas in the presence of negative permittivity. The transfer of electromagnetic energy along the ionised gas cylinder has the following properties: the possibility of varying the propagation constant and phase velocity in wide limits by regulation of the number of electrons in the ionised gas; a high concentration of electromagnetic energy about the surface of the cylinder. The present article describes the results of experimental study and their comparison with theory. The following questions

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Experimental Study of Electromagnetic Wave Propagation Along a Cylinder of Ionised Gas

concentration; the attenuation of electromagnetic energy propagating along the gas-filled tube. It was found that mercury vapour is more advantageous for the experiments than the inert gases. The experiment confirmed the essential dependence of phase velocity on the dielectric permittivity of the ionised gas and the presence of a high delay of the electromagnetic waves at low values of the permittivity. The rapid decrease of field in the radial direction is also indicated. There are 4 figures and 2 references, of which 1 is Soviet and 1 is German.

Card 2/2

SUBMITTED: August 4, 1959

ZIMINA, V. I., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "The propagation of electromagnetic waves along a dielectric cylinder filled with ionized gas". Moscow, 1959, published by the Acad Sci USSR. 16 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Radio Engineering and Electronics), 150 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 115)

S/109/62/007/006/008/024
D266/D308

9,3700

AUTHOR: Zimina, V. I.

TITLE: Propagation of electromagnetic waves along a conducting cylinder surrounded by a layer of ionized air having a negative dielectric constant

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 6, 1962, 988-994

TEXT: The analysis follows that of L. A. Vaynshteyn (Elektromagnitnye volny (Electromagnetic Waves), Izd. Sovetskoye radio, 1957) for an ordinary dielectric. The characteristic equation in terms of Bessel functions is obtained and solved graphically. It is shown that propagation is possible when the relevant dielectric constant of the plasma is negative. At $\varepsilon_p = -1$ the axial propagation constant h is large, but as ε_p decreases h tends to its free space [illegible] integrating the Poynting vector.

An analytical expression is obtained outside the plasma and a numerical solution inside the plasma. If $|\varepsilon_p|$ is large most of the power is carried in the air outside the plasma. For a given ε_p the distribution of power in the plasma is nonuniform, concentrated mainly near the plasma-air boundary. Losses caused by collisions are generally very small but as ε_p tends to -1 they increase substantially. There are 6 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1961

GORODISSKAYA, G.Ya., prof., doktor med. nauk, otv. red.; BLOKHINA, I.N., red.; GUSEVA, V.A., red.; DIKOVSKIY, F.F., red.; ZIMINA, V.S., red.; LAZOVSKAYA, A.L., red.; PEROVA, R.S., red.

[Biochemistry of microbes] Biokhimiia mikrobov; sbornik trudov. Gor'kii, 1964. 427 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gorki. Gor'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

1. A. Z. SORKIN, Prof., V. S. ZEMINA

2. USSR (600)

4. Bones - Tuberculosis

7. Lymph therapy of peripheral lymph node tuberculosis and oesteoticular tuberculosis. Probl. tub. no. 6. 1952.

1. SORKIN, A.Z., ZIMINA, V.S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Lymph

7. Lymph therapy of peripheral lymph node tuberculosis and osteoaticular tuberculosis. Probl tub No. 6, 1952

ZIMINA, V.S., sanitarnyy vrach

Work of the Khotin health and epidemiological division consolidated with a district hospital. Gig. i san. 23 no.6:41-43 Je '58
(MIRA 11:7)

(SANITATION,
in Russia, cooperation with rural hosp. (Rus))
(HOSPITALS,
rural hosp. in Russia, cooperation with sanitation serv. (Rus))

SORKIN, A.Z.; ZIMINA, V.S.

Therapy with lymph of peripheral lymph node tuberculosis and osteo-articular tuberculosis. Probl. tuberk. Moskva no. 6:25-29 Nov-Dec 1952. (CIML 23:5)

1. Professor for Sorkin. 2. Of Moscow Municipal Scientific-Research Tuberculosis Institute (Director -- Prof. V. L. Rynis) and of the Fourth Tuberculosis Dispensary of Moscow Municipal Public Health Department (Head Physician -- S. M. Zamukhovskiy).

1. SORKIN, A.Z., ZIMINA, V.S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Joints - Tuberculosis

7. Lymph therapy of peripheral lymph node tuberculosis and osteoarticular tuberculosis Probl. tub. N$_0$. 6 1952.

BOGDANOV, G.A.; ZIMINA, V.V.

Automatic weight proportioning equipment. Ogneupory 30 no.3:15-16 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Borovichskiy kombinat ogneuporov.

ZIMINA, V.Ye.

OLSUF'YEV, N.G.; TSVETKOVA, Ye.M.; BORODIN, V.P.; KOROLEVA, A.P.; SIL'CHENKO, V.S.; KHOROSHEV, I.G.; MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.; PERFIL'YEVA, Z.A.; KRATOKHVIL' N.I.; VAYSTIKH, M.A.; RAVDONIKAS, O.V.; BARANOVA, N.K.; ZIMINA, V.Ye.; TORMASOVA, L.N.; USTIN-PETROVA, T.F.; AHEF'YEV, S.S.; KONKINA, N.S.; KUL'BA, A.P.; MAL'TSEVA, N.K.; SHELANOVA, G.M.; SORINA, A.M.; BRAHITSKAYA, V.S.; PRUDNIKOVA, M.N.

Tularin from a vaccinal strain for epicutaneous use. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.9:22-28 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamelei AMN SSSR i protivotuliaremiynykh stantsiy Stalingradskoy, Voronezhskoy, Tul'skoy, Plavskoy, Omskoy, Krasnodarskoy, Moskovskoy i Smolenskoy.
(TULAREMIA, diagnosis,
tularin epicutaneous test (Rus))

ZIMINA, Ye.A.; TARASENKO, Ye.N.

Study by the photoelastic method of the stressed state of rocks around sublevel entries in thick steeply pitching seams. Zap. LGI 48 no.1:3-11 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

ZIMINA, Ye. A.

"Study of Advanced Methods of Pushing Drifts Through Slightly Dipping Seams, as, for Example, in the Mines of the Donbass." Cand Tech Sci, Chair of Construction of Mining Enterprises, Leningrad Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

ZIMINA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Temporary supports in making galleries in mined areas. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.3:64-74 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni G.V.Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy stroitel'stva gornykh predpriyatiy.
(Mining engineering)

BOKIY, Boris Vyacheslavovich, prof.; ZININA Yekaterina Aleksandrovna, dots.; SMIRNYAKOV, Vitaliy Vasil'yevich, dots.; TIMOFEYEV, Oleg Vladimirovich, dots.; FEDOROV, S.A., prof., retsenzent; SHMELEV, A.I., red.izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Mining engineering and mine supports] Provedenie i kreplenie gornykh vyrabotok. [By] B.V.Bokii i dr. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 557 p. (MIRA 17:2)

ZIMINA, Ye.A., dotsent

Using the photoelastic method to study the rock of a mine roof in the stressed state in supporting it with rod bolting. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.3:19-24 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni G.V.Plekhanova; rekomendovana kaf'edroy stroitel'stva gornykh predpriyatiy Leningradskogo gornogo instituta.

(Moscow Basin--Mine roof bolting)
(Rock pressure) (Photoelasticity)

BOKIY, Boris Vyacheslavovich, prof.. Prinimala uchastiye ZIMINA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk. SHUSHKOVSKAYA, Ye.L., red.izd-va; VINOGRADOVA, G.V., red.izd-va; BERLYAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.

[Mining engineering] Gornoe delo. Izd.3., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 863 p. (MIRA 13:3)

(Mining engineering)

ZIMINA, YE. A.

43537
S/196/62/000/023/004/006
E194/E155

15.8500

AUTHORS: Vodop'yanov, K.A., Voronhtsov, B.I., Potakhova, G.I., Lavrov, M.D., Nesmelova, Ye.S., Nesterov, V.M., Vorozhtsova, I.G., Ol'shanskaya, N.I., Zimina, Ye.A., Mikhaylova, T.G., Sitonhevskaya, G.V., and Filatov, I.S.

TITLE: The influence of betatron radiation on the dielectric properties of certain electrical insulating materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.23, 1962, 12-13, abstract 23 B 67. (In collection: Elektron. uskoriteli (Electronic Accelerators), Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t, 1961, 308-318)

TEXT: The temperature and frequency characteristics of electrical insulating materials were investigated before and after γ-irradiation at dosages ranging from 10^4 to 2 x 10^5 rads with a dosage rate ranging from 300 to 1300 rads/minute at temperatures of -60, -20 and +60 °C and under tropical conditions (40 °C and relative humidity of 98%); the source of radiation was a

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The influence of betatron radiation... S/196/62/000/023/004/006
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15 MeV betatron. The characteristics of polyethylene were not altered by a radiation dose of 10^5 rads (the measurements were made at about 10^9 c/s). The low-frequency tan δ of plastic АГ-4 (AG-4) increased (particularly after irradiation under tropical conditions and at -60 °C) but the value in the frequency range 10^5 - 10^6 c/s did not alter. Evidently irradiation increases the resistive component of loss by conductivity and does not alter the relaxation components. Similar results were obtained for plastics K-114-35, K-211-3 and ФКПМ-25 (FKPM-25). In the case of textolite with a silicoorganic binder СКМ-1 (SKM-1), a dosage rate of 500 rads/min first increases the low-frequency tan δ only up to about 10^3 rads, and then diminishes it. Above 1200 rads/min the tan δ steadily decreases. It is possible that with heavy dosages and high dosage rates a process of binding together reduces the tan δ. In the silicoorganic resins 14Р-2 (14R-2), 14R-6 and 14R-15, dosage rates of 500 rads/min and a dosage of 10^3 rads cause a small increase in conductivity and tan δ at low frequency, but this change disappears as temperature curves are being taken, so that the shape of the reverse temperature curve coincides with that

Card 2/3

The influence of betatron radiation.. S/196/62/000/023/004/006
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for the non-irradiated material. Irradiation of varnishes K-47, 976-1, and MGM-16 (MGM-16) under various conditions caused no change in their electrical insulating properties. Irradiation of steatite ceramic (1% BaO, 91.6% Onot talc, 5.2% kaolin, 3.2% boracite) (with a dosage of 2×10^5 rads) did not alter the shape of the temperature curve of tan δ (measured at 10^7 c/s) either in weak fields (945 V/cm) or in strong (1890 V/cm). With a dosage of 2.12×10^7 rads, tan δ measured at 945 V/cm was not altered at low temperatures but increased appreciably at temperatures above 400 °C.
15 illustrations, 31 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/003/081/090
B160/B101

AUTHORS: Zimina, Ye. A., Senuk, D. P.

TITLE: Relationship of optical and mechanical properties of ED-6 epoxy resinbase materials to composition and production techniques

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1962, 563, abstract 3P40 (Zap. Leningr. gorn. in-ta, v. 44, no. 1, 1961, 59-63)

TEXT: A study is made of the optical and mechanical properties of ЭД-6 (ED-6) epoxy resin-base materials used as models for studying the distribution of stresses occuring during use in relation to their composition and production techniques. The optical constant $\sigma_0^{1.0}$, Young's modulus E, Poisson's ratio μ and the quality factor $K = E/\sigma_0^{1.0} \cdot 10^{-3}$ were determined at $\sim 20^\circ$ and "freezing" point. It was established that there is little [illegible] of elasticity at different percentage ratios of ED-6 [illegible]

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modulus of elasticity of ED-6 resin-base optically active materials can be varied by a factor of 2-12 by changing the quantity ratio of all the material's components. The introduction of a plasticizer - dibutyl phthalate - at the rate of 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 10% of the weight of the resin at the optimum resin/hardener ratio of 100:30 changes E by a factor of 2-12 at "freezing" point (from 170-200 to 20 kg/cm^2); there is little change in $\sigma_0^{1.0}$. An increase in the plasticizer's percentage content in the resin leads to a certain reduction in the material's quality factor. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

ZIMINA, Ye.A.; SENUK, D.P.

Effect of the production techniques and composition of materials from ED-6 epoxy resins on their opticomechanical properties. Zap. LGI 44 no.1:59-63 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Epoxi resins) (Engineering models) (Rock pressure)

ZIMINA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of bolting for the control of rock swelling in Donets Basin mines. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; gor.delo. no.4:61-65 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Predstavleno kafedroy stroitel'stva gornykh predpriyatiy Leningradskogo gornogo instituta imeni G.V. Plekhanova.
(Donets Basin--Mine roof bolting)

ZIMINA, Ye. A.

AFANAS'YEVA, A.L., kand.biol.nauk; BAYMRTUYEV, A.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BAL'CHUGOV, A.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BELOZEROVA, M.A., agronom; BELOZOROV, A.T., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAKSIMENKO, V.P., agronom; BERNIKOV, V.V., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BOGOMYAGKOV, S.T., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; VOLYNETS, O.S., agronom; BODROV, M.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BOGOSLAVSKIY, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHRUPPA, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; VERNER, A.R., doktor biol.nauk; VOZBUTSKAYA, A.Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; VOINOV, P.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; VYSOKOS, G.P., kand.biol.nauk; GALDIN, M.V., inzhener-mekhanik; GERASIMOV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORSHENIN, K.P., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YELMEYEV, A.V., inzhener-mekhanik; GERASKEVICH, S.V., mekhanik [deceased]; ZHARIKOVA, L.D., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ZHEGALOV, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZIMINA, Ye.A., agronom; BARANOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PAVLOV, V.D.; IVANOV, V.K., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KAPIAN, S.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KATIN-YARTSEV, L.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KOPYRIN, V.I., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KOCHERGIN, A.Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.R., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KUZNETSOV, I.N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; LAMBIN, A.Z., doktor biol.nauk; LEONT'YEV, S.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAYBORODA, N.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAKAROVA, G.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh

AFANAS'YEVA, A.L.... (continued) Card 2.

NIKIFOROV, P.Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; NIKHASHEV, N.I., lesovod; PERVUSHINA, A.N., agronom; PLOTNIKOV, N.A., kand.biol.nauk; L.G.; kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; PAVLOV, V.D., kand.tekhn. nauk; PRUTSKOVA, M.G., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GURCHENKO, V.S., agronom; POPOVA, G.I., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; PORTYANKO, A.F., agronom; RUCHKIN, V.N., prof.; RUSHKOVSKIY, T.V., agronom; SAVITSKIY, M.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SOLDIN, D.T., agronom; NESTEROVA, A.V., agronom; SHRAFIMOVICH, L.B., kand. tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, I.N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SEREBRYANSKAYA, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOKHTUYEV, A.V., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; FAL'KO, O.S., iznh.; FEDYUSHIN, A.V., doktor biol.nauk; SHEVLYAGIN, A.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YUFEROV, V.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YAKHTENFEL'D, P.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SEMENOVSKIY, A.A., red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for Siberian agriculturists] Spravochnaia kniga agronoma Sibiri. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry. Vol.1. 1957. 964 p. (Siberia--Agriculture) (MIRA 11:2)

BERKUTOV, A.N., general-mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; KOROBKINA, A.G.; BOGACHOVA, D.I.; ZIMINA, Ye.P.

Direct blood transfusion in the treatment of acute radiation sickness; an experimental study. Voen.-med. zhur. no.2:26-28 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

ZIMINA, Z.P. (Leningrad)

Changes in basal metabolism during burns. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 4 no. 5:59 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz patofiziologicheskoy ozhogovoy laboratorii (nachal'nik-dotsent Ye.V. Gubler) kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii No.1 (nachal'nik - prof. I.S. Kolesnikov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (BASAL METABOLISM)

ZIMINA, Z. V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Disorders in reading in the case of focal diseases in the brain." Lutsk, 1960. 16 pp; (Ministry of Public Health Ukrainian SSR, Chernovtsy State Medical Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 169)

ZIMINA, Z.V.

Certain characteristics of reading disorders in focal lesions of the parietal and occipital lobes. [with summary in French]. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 58 no.8:929-933 '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Otdel nevrologii (zav. - prof. L.B. Litvak) i laboratoriya tsitoarkhitektoniki Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta.

(ALEXIA, etiol. & pathogen.
occipital & parietal lesions (Rus))
(OCCIPITAL LOBE, dis.
causing alexia (Rus))
(PARIETAL LOBE, dis.
same (Rus))

ZIMINI I.A.

ZIMINI, I.A.; LEDIN, G.P.

Two cases of trichinosis in Sukhimi. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. supplement to no.1:66 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Abkhazskoy respublikanskoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii i infektsionnoy bol'nitsy.
(SUKHUMI--TRICHINA AND TRICHINOSIS)

ZIMINOV, N.V.; SMIRNOV, Yu.T.; FAZLULLIN, M.I.

Results of the study of the dustiness of mine air in prospecting drilling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 6 no.5:140-145 My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Srednaaziatskiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya (SAIGIMS).

ZIMINOVA, N.A.

Elements of the hydrological regimen and water balance of Ivan'kovo Reservoir during 1951-1956. Trudy Inst.biol. vodokhran. no.2:212-228 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Volga Reservoir--Hydrology)

ZIMINOVA, N.A.

Quantitative characteristics of suspended matter in Rybinsk Reservoir. Trudy Inst. biol. vnutr. vod no.6:230-249 '63.
(MIRA 18:1)

1st and 2nd order

Processes and properties index

Ca

10

Catalytic properties of bentonite. I. Dehydration of isoamyl alcohol. M. B. Turova-Pollak and N. I. Zimina (Moscow State Univ.). *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 10, 653-7(1940)(in Russian).—Bentonite (SiO_2 [illegible], Al_2O_3 13.80, Fe_2O_3 1.30, CaO 0.90, MgO 0.41, K_2O + Na_2O 0.05, ignition loss 4.77, moisture 11.20), finely ground, was activated by 6 hrs. heating on a water bath with 30% H_2SO_4 (30 g. H_2SO_4, sp. gr. 1.84, per 100 g. clay), washing and drying at 100°, then at 100-170°, and reheating 1 hrs. at 400-450°; lower (300°) or higher (500°) temp. of heating results in less active catalysts. Dehydration expts. were made with 10 g. (30 ml.) catalyst in flowing iso-$C_5H_{11}OH$. (1) At const. rate of flow, 6 ml./hr. (vol. rate 0.2), the yield, Y, in amylene, C_5H_{10}, increases with rising temp., from traces at 100°, to 30, 74, 91% at 250, 350, 450°, resp.; a max. is reached at the latter temp., followed by a decline (73% at 500°); expts. with fresh batches of the catalyst gave the same results. With nonactivated bentonite, Y = 13.2% at its max. at 350°. (2) At const. 450°, Y falls sharply with increasing rate of flow; e.g., for 0.05, 0.2, 0.8, 3.2 ml./min., Y = 90.5, 79.1, 71.4, 43.5%; optimum (Y = 91.0) is at 0.1 ml./min. (3) Under the optimum conditions (450°, 0.1 ml./min.), the activity of the catalyst remained unchanged 1 hr., then fell off gradually (Y = 58 and 40 after 90 and 120 min., resp.). Full regeneration was brought about by passing N at 500-550° to remove the C_5H_{10}, then air at the same temp. 1 hr. N. Thon

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

2

Promotion of nickel catalyst by hydrogen. L. Kh. Freidlin and N. I. Ziminova. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1950, 659–61.—Studies on inactivity of pure degassed films of Ni as catalysts were continued (Ropinskii, *C.A.* **36**, 2210). Leaching of $AlNi_2$ 2 hrs. at 105° with NaOH, followed by washing with H_2O, EtOH, and toluene gave the basic catalyst contg. 2.33 g. Ni per ml. After satn. with H for 10 min., residual H was displaced with N and the unsatd. compd. was introduced; thus hydrogenation was caused at the expense only of H retained by the catalyst. After washing with boiling the operations were repeated. $PhNO_2$, $CH_2:CHOBu$, etc., were most satisfactory for the removal of the retained (adsorbed) H from the catalyst. Removal of as much as 210 ml. adsorbed H from 2.33 g. Ni still leaves certain activity (hydrogenating) in the catalyst, and the latter is pyrophoric; but removal of 221–4 ml. H (24-hr. contact of the unsatd. compd.) completely inactivates the catalyst, which is then nonpyrophoric. The removal of H is speeded by higher temp., and at 60° the max. sat. of H removable from 2.33 g. Ni is about 220 ml., and only with removal of the last 3–5 ml. does the activity vanish. Thus, skeletal Ni is a catalyst that is promoted by adsorbed H; possibly other forms of Ni catalyst are similarly promoted. Some substances (undescribed) on hydrogenation over Ni lead to complete poisoning of the catalyst, which illustrates a case of the poison being either the reacting substance itself or an intermediate that reacts with the promoter. O. M. Kosztopoff

CA

2

Differentiated outgassing of nickel. Two forms of binding of hydrogen in a catalyst. L. Kh. Freidlin and N. I. Zimina (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 74, 959–62(1950).—Differentiation between the H_2 adsorbed on and the H_2 dissolved in Ni-catd. Ni was realized, and the nonequivalence of the 2 forms of H_2 was demonstrated by expts. of hydrogenation of org. compds. with the H_2 contained in Ni. The org. compds. were hydrogenated, in a N_2 atm., with Ni catd. with H_2 for 10 min. prior to the expt. The compds. investigated fell into 3 groups: Group I, represented by Michler's ketone, withdraws from the Ni only a definite fraction of its H_2 content. Thus, 2.23 g. Ni gave up a total of 49–50 ml. H_2. On subsequent mtn. with H_2, that amt. of Ni takes up exactly the same amt. of H_2 as given up in the hydrogenation, and the process can be alternated repeatedly, with the amts. of H_2 given up and taken up again remaining the same. That 49–50 ml. H_2 is evidently the adsorbed H_2. With substances of group II, represented by styrene, cinnamic acid, or its ester, the 2.23 g. of Ni gives up 198–200 ml. H_2, and, on subsequent mtn., takes up only 19–21 ml. If now the Ni is treated with a compd. of group I, it will give up only those 19–21 ml. Consequently, compds. of group II withdraw from the Ni, in addn. to the adsorbed H_2, also part of the dissolved H_2, with a concomitant partial deactivation of the adsorptive capacity of the Ni, i.e. partial destruction of its active centers. Substances of group III, e.g. $PhNO_2$ and vinyl butyl ether, withdraw the total amt. of both the H_2 adsorbed and that dissolved in the Ni; the amts. withdrawn from 2.23 g. Ni by different compds. of that group were very close, 219–220, 220–222, and 223–224 ml. This is also the total amt. of H_2 that can be withdrawn from 2.23 g. of Ni by first treating it with a compd. of group I and then, after washing with toluene, by a substance of group III. After removal of all the H_2, the Ni becomes inactive for the hydrogenation of compds. of group I. The H_2 adsorbed on the surface evidently forms no part of the active centers. In the Ni sample investigated, the ratio H (adsorbed):H (dissolved):Ni = 2:7:19, i.e. the sample contains 1 atom of dissolved H per 2.7 atoms Ni. This coincides with the ratio H:Ni = 1:3 arrived at by Davisson and Germer (*C.A.* **22**, 350) by electron diffraction. The no. of H atoms dissolved in Ni is about 3.5 times the no. of H atoms adsorbed; (i.e., the no. of potentially possible active centers is 3.5 times the no. of actual centers. The no. of the latter is roughly $^1/_{50}$ the no. of Ni atoms.

N. Thon

CA

The active structure of the nickel-hydrogen catalyst. L. Kh. Freikin and N. I. Ilyinaya (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1954, 145–9.—In a skeleton Ni catalyst, prepd. by leaching a 50% Ni-Al alloy at 105°, the atom ratio H_{abs}: H_{ads}:Ni was found = 1:3.5:9 (subscripts *abs* and *ads* referring to adsorbed and dissolved H, resp., detd. by the previously (*C.A.* 48, 1826h) described method of selective hydrogenation of org. compds.). H_{abs} gives the measure of the active centers present at the surface. That this is directly related to the amt. of the structural H_{abs} is shown experimentally by progressive removal of H_{abs} with the aid of increasing amts. of 1-methyl-1-cyclopentene (I), in the absence of free H_2. For complete removal of the H_{abs} corresponding to the given amt. of I, 90 min. is enough. The amt. of H adsorbed by a given sample of the Ni catalyst (2.88 g., cntg. 47.4 ml. H_{abs} and 177 ml. H_{ads}) proves to be a linear function of the remaining H_{abs}. Likewise, the catalytic activity in hydrogenation of allyl alc. is a linear function of H_{abs}, and both adsorption of H_2 and catalytic activity fall to zero when all the H_{abs} is removed by a sufficient amt. of I. The same behavior was observed with the use of CH_2:$CHOBz$ (II) as H-remover; allyl alc. had been previously shown to remove only H_{abs} but not H_{ads}. The straight lines representing the change of adsorption and of catalytic activity, as a function of the remaining H_{abs}, have the same slope, in other words, the ratio H_{ads}/H_{abs} remains const., and, in the given instance, is = 0.77. Both I and II are consumed in equimol. amts., equiv. to the amt. of H_{abs} removed. X-ray diagrams (Fe radiation, 30 kv., 10 ma.) show complete identity of the lattices of active Ni satd. with H_{abs} and of Ni inactivated by depromotion with N. Thus

CA

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Poisoning of hydrogenation-dehydrogenation catalysts in the light of the theory of their active structure. L. Kh. Freidlin and N. I. Zimina (Inst. Org. Chem. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 76, 551–4(1951).—Reasons are enumerated why poisoning of a great variety of hydrogenation-dehydrogenation catalysts (Pd, Pt, Ni, Co) with a great variety of catalyst "poisons" (O, S, Se, Te, P, As, Sb, Bi, Cl_2, Br_2, I_2, and their compds.) does not, as is commonly and generally assumed, consist in adsorptive "blocking" of active centers, but is due to removal of dissolved H that is an essential promoter of the catalysts. The poisons listed are all highly reactive towards H. The poisoning effect of this great variety of poisons cannot be due to a reaction with the metal, especially as I_2, which does not react with Pt-group metals at all, is a catalyst poison even at room temp. That, in all these instances, the "poisoning" consists simply in "depromotion" through removal of H, is further corroborated by the irreversible nature of that poisoning, and the necessity of renewed hydrogenation to restore the catalytic activity. Further proof is provided by the stoichiometric proportion between the consumption of the poison and the amt. of dissolved H, and the simple relation between the amt. of poison introduced and the lowering of the activity. The very strong poisoning effect of H_2S can be explained by a chain reaction of the type $H_2S + H \rightarrow H_2 + HS$; $2HS \rightarrow H_2 + 2S$; $S + H \rightarrow HS$, etc., owing to which one mol. of H_2S can bring about the removal of a great no. of H atoms. Regeneration by a stream of H_2 has essentially the effect of satg. the catalyst anew with H. The observation of Shulkin, *et al.* (*C.A.* 42, 4437*a*) that 1-ethyl-1-cyclopentene deactivates the Pt/C catalyst very rapidly, can be readily explained by a consumption of the dissolved H, in agreement with the easy zero-order hydrogenation of cyclopentene at room temp. under ordinary pressure; this hydrogenation takes place even in the absence of H_2, solely at the expense of the dissolved H, and results in complete poisoning of the catalyst. In the hydrogenation of 10 ml. of an 8.18% soln. of 1-methyl-1-cyclopentene (I) in C_6H_6, on 2.33 g. Ni, the initial rate of absorption of H_2 was 2 ml./min.; after 10 min., that rate fell to 0.5 ml./min., and, after another 90 min., to 0.2 ml./min. The I content of the soln. fell, at these stages, to 5 and to 1.1%, resp. Superficially adsorbed H is only loosely bound and, being consumed first, protects active centers against depromotion, as long as H_2 is supplied from without. Conditions favoring removal of the dissolved H, such as high temp., vacuum, or a stream of extraneous gas, depromote the catalyst. By practical experience in dehydrogenation and hydrogenation reactions, the strength of the bond between the dissolved-H promoter and the catalyst decreases in the order Pt > Ni > Pd. Acceptors of dissolved H have a depromoting action. The practice of carrying out dehydrogenation in a stream of H_2 is detd. by the advisability of keeping up a contl. supply of the pro-

ZIMINOVA, N. I.

ZIMINOVA, N. I. - "Investigation of the Nature of the Active Structure of a Skeleton Nickel Catalyst." Sub 5 Feb 52, Inst Organic Chemistry, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

FREYDLIN, L.Kh.; ZHUKOVA, I.F.; ZIMINOVA, N.I.; LAYNER, D.I.; KAGAN, N.M.

Deactivation of skeletal nickel catalyst by water vapor and enhancement of its stability by means of promoters. Kin. i kat. 2 no.1:112-117 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR, Institut giprotsvetmetobrabotka.
(Catalysts, Nickel)

TILGNER, Damazy (Gdansk-Wrzeszcz); ZIMINSKA, H., (Gdansk-Wrzeszcz); SZUBERT, C., (Gdandk-Wrzeszcz)

Quality evaluation of 3 coffee extracts by means of sensory analysis. Przem spoz 15 no.8:25-30 '61.

TILGNER, D.J. (Gdansk); ZIMINSKA, H. (Gdansk); SZUBERT, C. (Gdansk)

Detection of minute quality differences by the method of multiple comparisons. Przem spoz 16 no.4:6-14 Ap '62

1. Katedra Technologii Zwierzecych Politechniki Gdanskiej Kierownik: prof. dr in. habil. D.J. Tilgner.

ZIMKIN, Andrey Vasil'yevich; YURCHENKO, L.I., red.; GORYACHEV, V.A., tekhn. red.

[At the sources of the Kolyma; notes of a geologist] U istokov Kolymy; zapiski geologa. Magadan, Magadanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 180 p. (MIRA 17:3)

ATLASOV, I.P.; VAKAR, V.A.; DIBNER, V.D.; YEGIAZAROV, B.Kh.; ZINKIN, A.V.; ROMANOVICH, B.S.

New tectonic map of the arctic regions. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no.6:1341-1342 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki. Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.

L 19670-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EWP(B)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AR3006984 S/0058/63/000/008/E044/E044

SOURCE: RZh. Fizika, Abs. 8E314

AUTHORS: Zimkin, I. N.; Nadgorny*y, E. M.; Smirnov, B. I.

TITLE: X-ray diffraction study of filament-like sodium chloride crystals

CITED SOURCE: Sb. shchelochnogaloidn. kristallov, Riga, 1962, 463-465

TOPIC TAGS: filament-like crystal , sodium chloride, X-ray diffraction study

TRANSLATION: The method of diffraction microroentgenography (the Lang method) has been used to investigate the dislocation structure of filament-like crystals (FC) of NaCl. FC of NaCl grown by crystallization through a porous partition were investigated. It was

L 19670-63

ACCESSION NR: AR3006984

shown that in thin FC (10--20μ) there are only dislocations, which are located along the growth axis (along the direction < 100 >). Crystals of larger size have as a rule a more complicated dislocation structure. Heating of plastically bent FC leads to restoration of the dislocation structure existing prior to their bending. V. Regel'.

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63 SUB CODE: PH ENCL: 00

ZIMKIN, I. N.; NADGORNYY, E. M.; SMIRNOV, B. I.

Studying whisker crystals of sodium chloride by the microradiographic method. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.1:170-176 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(Microradiography) (Salt crystals)

L 42154-66 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWA(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) WW/RM/WH

ACC NR: AP6027800 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/022/001/0157/0158

AUTHOR: Konstantinov, B. P.; Zimkin, I. N.; Stepanov, M. I; Sheatopalov, L. M. 41 B

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Hardening of steel surface by wire explosion

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 1, 1966, 157-158

TOPIC TAGS: ~~steel~~ metal hardening, ~~steel~~ surface hardening, wire, ~~explosion, explosive hardening~~ steel

ABSTRACT: Copper or steel wire, 0.38—0.4 mm in diameter and 40—50 mm long, placed 10 mm above the face of a cylindrical U8A steel specimen was exploded by a current pulse produced by the discharge of a capacitor. As a result of this explosion, the surface microhardness increased from the original 170—200 kg/mm^2 to 950—1200 kg/mm^2. Although the average thickness of the hardened layer was 20—30 μ, it was uniform and varied from 0 to 60 μ. X-ray diffraction patterns showed that the surface layer contained up to 70% austenite, the rest being mostly

L 42138-66

ACC NR: AP6027800

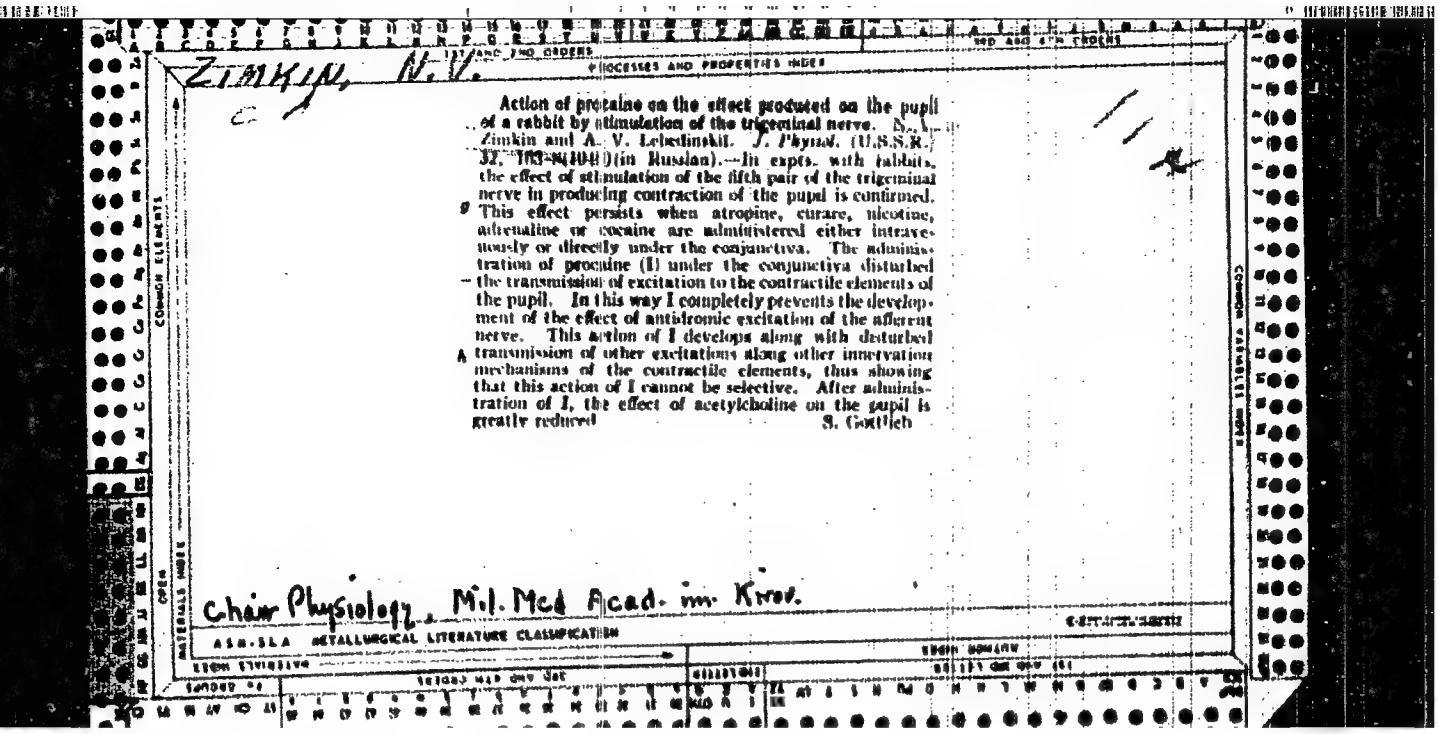
change to austenite, or the high rate of cooling preserved δ ferrite. The block size in the hardened layer was about 450 Å. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 23 Sep65/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5062

ZIMKIN, N., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, doktor med.nauk,prof.
KUROBKOV, A., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, doktor meditsinskikh nauk, dotsent

Increasing the body's resistance. Voen.vest. no.9:92-95 S '60. (MIRA 14:7)

(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING)



ZIMKIN, N. V.

Action of procaine on the effect produced on the pupil of a rabbit by stimulation of the trigeminal nerve. N. V. Zimkin and A. V. Lebedinskii. *J. Physiol.* (U.S.S.R.) 37, 103-8(1949)(in Russian).—In expts. with rabbits, the effect of stimulation of the fifth pair of the trigeminal nerve in producing contraction of the pupil is confirmed. This effect persists when atropine, curare, nicotine, adrenaline or cocaine are administered either intravenously or directly under the conjunctiva. The administration of procaine (I) under the conjunctiva disturbed the transmission of excitation to the contractile elements of the pupil. In this way I completely prevents the development of the effect of antidromic excitation of the afferent nerve. This action of I develops along with disturbed transmission of other excitations along other innervation mechanisms of the contractile elements, thus showing that this action of I cannot be selective. After administration of I, the effect of acetylcholine on the pupil is greatly reduced S. Gottlieb

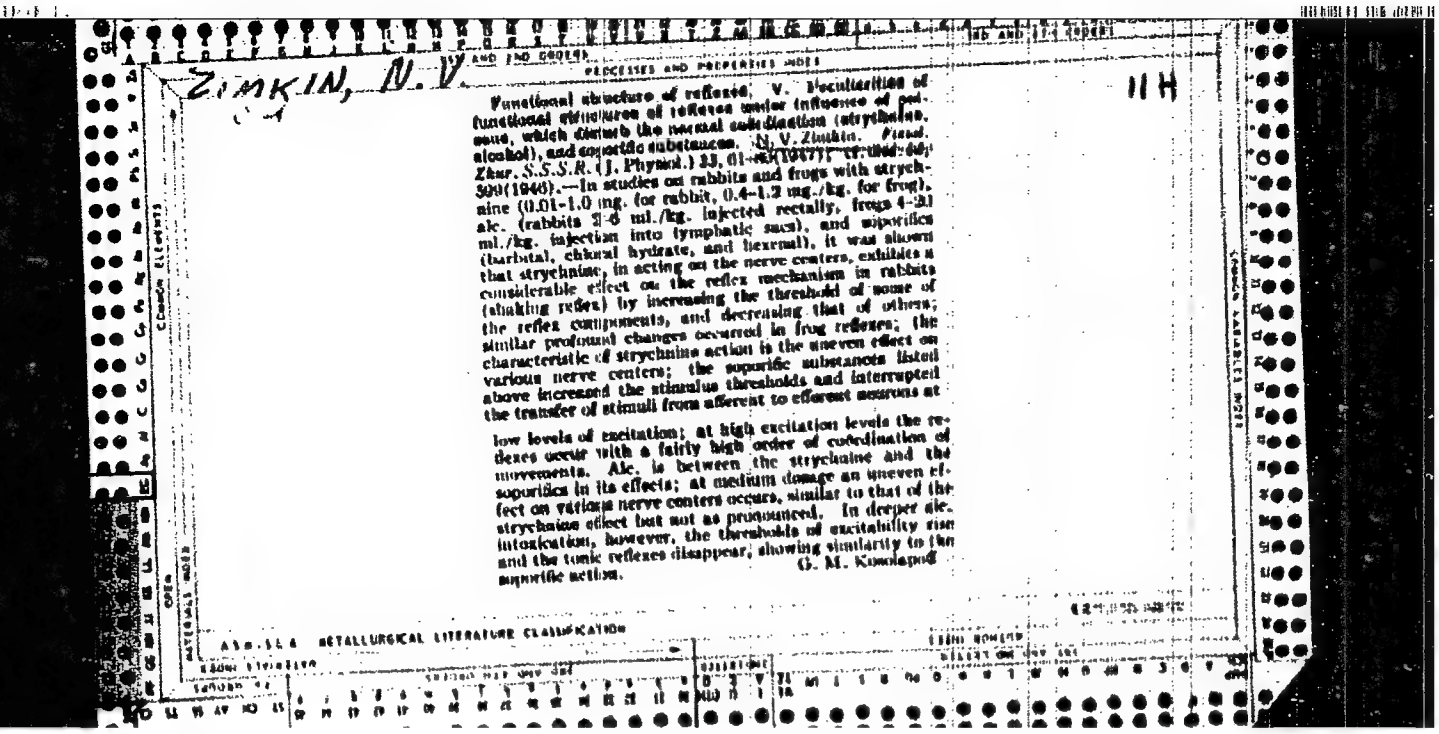
Chair Physiology, Mil. Med Acad. im. Kirov.

ZIMKIN, N.V.

Chair of Physiology, Military Med Acad of the Red Army ime. S.M.Kirov

On the functional structure of a reflex

So: Fiziologicheskiy Zhurnal Vol 32, No.3, 1946



ZIMKIN, N. V.

11H

Functional structure of reflexes. V. Peculiarities of functional structures of reflexes under influence of poisons, which disturb the normal coordination (strychnine, alcohol), and soporific substances. N. V. Zimkin. *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R.* (J. Physiol.) 33, 61–8(1947); cf. this 66; 300(1946).—In studies on rabbits and frogs with strychnine (0.01–1.0 mg. for rabbit, 0.4–1.2 mg./kg. for frog), alc. (rabbits 2–6 ml./kg. injected rectally, frogs 4–31 ml./kg. injection into lymphatic sacs), and soporifics (barbital, chloral hydrate, and hexenal), it was shown that strychnine, in acting on the nerve centers, exhibits a considerable effect on the reflex mechanism in rabbits (shaking reflex) by increasing the threshold of some of the reflex components, and decreasing that of others; similar profound changes occurred in frog reflexes; the characteristic of strychnine action is the uneven effect on various nerve centers; the soporific substances listed above increased the stimulus thresholds and interrupted the transfer of stimuli from afferent to efferent neurons at low levels of excitation; at high excitation levels the reflexes occur with a fairly high order of coördination of movements. Alc. is between the strychnine and the soporifics in its effects; at medium dosage an uneven effect on various nerve centers occurs, similar to that of the strychnine effect but not as pronounced. In deeper alc. intoxication, however, the thresholds of excitability rise and the tonic reflexes disappear, showing similarity to the soporific action.

G. M. Kondopol

ZIMKIN, N. V.

See Also: ZIMKIN, A. M., and MIKHEL'SON, A. A.

"Problem of the variability of motor reflexes," Report 1, N. V. Zimkin, A. M. Zimkina and A. A. Mikhel'son, "Variability of the reflexogenic zones for the reflex of unbending the knee and the reflex of flexure of the foot from the rear," -- Report 2. N. V. Zimkin and A. A. Mikhel'son, "Peculiarities in the course of the knee-jerk reflex when the stimulus is a series of blows in close rhythm," Trudy Fiziol. in-ta Pavlova, Vol. III, 1949, p. 47-81 -- Bibliog: p. 60-61, 81

SO: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

ZIMKINA, A.M.; ZIMKIN, N.V.; KAPLAN, A.Ye.; MARENINA, A.I.; MIKHEL'SON, A.A.

Mobility of some reflex and sensory processes. Trudy fiziol. inst. 4:117-124 '49. (MIRA 9:5)

(REFLEXES) (SENSES AND SENSATION)

ZIMKIN, N.V. with Belen'kaya, Zelinkin and Kaplan

Chair of Physiol, Military Med Acad of the Red Army im S.M.Kirov

Lab of Physiol, Leningrad State Sci Inst im. Lesgaft

Inst Evolut Physiol and Pathol of the Higher Nervous Activity im. I.P.Pavlov, Acad Med Sci USSR

Regulating the function of the spinal cord

So: Fiziologicheskiy Zhurnal Vol 35, No 3, 1949

ZIMKIN, N. V.

Physiology

Problem of physiological characteristics of strength, speed, and endurance in the light of I. P. Pavlov's teachings.
Teor. i prak. fizkul. 15 no. 4, 1952.

YELSHINA, M.A.; ZIMKIN, N.V.; MOKHOVA, Z.Ye.

Formation of conditioned motor defense reflexes in mice following the application of an unconditioned stimulus before a conditioned stimulus. Zh. vys. nerv. deiat. 5 no.6:881-891 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Kafedra fiziologii Voennogo instituta fizicheskoy kul'tury i sporta imeni V.I. Lenina.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
defense & motor reflexes in mice, eff. of preliminary unconditioned stimulus)

ZIMKIN, N.V.

A. N. Krestovnikov, 1885-1955. Filol. zhur. 41 no.3:459-460 My-Je '55. (MIRA 8:8)
(OBITUARIES,
Krestovnikov, Alekseĭ N)

ZIMKIN, N.V.; KAPLAN, A.Ye.; MEDVEDEV, V.I.

Change in the viscosity of saliva in dogs following disorders of the functional state of the central nervous system. Fiziol. zhur. 41 no.4:538-546 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Kafedra fiziologii Voyenno-meditsinskoy akademii im. S.M. Kirova i Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i patologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti im. I.P.Pavlova, Leningrad.

(SALIVA,
viscosity, eff. of alcohol & strychnine in dogs)
(ALCOHOL, ETHYL, effects,
on saliva viscosity)
(STRYCHNINE, effect,
on saliva viscosity)

ZIMKIN, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; KHOTYANOVA, G.B., redaktor; SHALYGINA, G.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Physiological aspects of strength, speed, and endurance; sketches] Fiziologicheskaia kharakteristika sily, bystroty i vynoslivosti; ocherki. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1956. 205 p. (PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING) (MIRA 10:1)

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 89228

Author : Gakkel', L.B.; Zinkina, A.M.; Zinkin, N.V.; Kaplan, A. Ye.; Kryshova, N.A.

Inst :
Title : Afterimages in Patients with Brain Injuries.

Orig Pub: Zh. vyssh. nervn. deyat-sti, 1957, 7, No 4, 215-224

Abstract: In fifty patients with closed injuries of the brain, disappearance or marked shortening of afterimages (AI) in the optic, tactile and thermal analyzers was observed, which is considered a result of defensive inhibition. Asymmetry of AI was noted in patients with various degrees of damage of the right

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 89229

Author : Gol'danskaya, M.I.; Zinkina, A.M.; Zinkin, N.V.; Ionisiani, G.L.; Kaplan, A. Ye.; Kryshova, N.A.

Inst : -

Title : The Thresholds of Sensitivity and Afterimages in the Tactile, Thermal, Gustatory and Optic Analyzers in Parkinsonians.

Orig Pub: Zh. vyssh. nervn. deyat-sti, 1957, 7, No 4, 225-234.

Abstract: The following was observed in 50 parkinsonian patients with average duration of their illness of ten years: 1) elevation of the threshold in all the investigated analyzers and their instability;

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior.

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Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 89229

2) paradoxical sensitivity in the gustatory analyzer; 3) the appearance (in the tactile and thermal) and prolongation (in the optic analyzer) of the latent period of the appearance of after-images (AI); 4) inconstancy of AI, and, frequently, prolongation of their duration; 5) more frequent appearance and greater quantity of secondary AI, than in normal; 6) apparent increase in the AI of the dimensions of the stimulated receptor zone; simultaneous manifestation of multiple and colored AI; changes in the form of optic AI.

ZIMKIN, N.V. (Leningrad)

Achievements in the physiology of physical education in the Soviet Union. Fiziol.zhur. 43 no.11:1037-1044 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING,
physiol. research in Russia (Rus))

ZIMKIN, N.V.

Arkadii Izrailevich Bronshtein; 1896-1958; obituary. Fiziol.zhur. 45 no.1:125-126 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

(OBITUARIES,
Bronshtein, Arkadii I. (Rus))

ZIMKIN, N.V.

Physiology of work and sports. Fiziol.zhur. 45 no.11:1401-1402 N '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(EXERTION physiol.)
(SPORTS)

ZIMKIN, N.V. (Leningrad)

Significance of the degree of exertion, duration and frequency of the exercises, and the intervals between exercises for the effectiveness of muscular training. Fiziol. Zhur. 46 no. 7:860-869 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING)

ZIMKIN, N.V. (Leningrad)

Congresses and symposia. Fiziol.zhur. 50 no.6:769-771 Je '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

SMIRNOV, K.M., prof., otv. red.; DAN'KO, Ya.I., prof., red.; ZIMKIN, N.V., prof., red.

[Coordination of motor and vegetative functions in human muscular activity] Koordinatsiia dvigatel'nykh i vegetativnykh funktsii pri myshechnoi deiatel'nosti cheloveka. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 137 p. (MIRA 18:12)

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ANIKEYEV, N.P.; BISKE, S.F.; VERESHCHAGIN, V.N.; ZINKIN, A.V.; LARIN, N.I.

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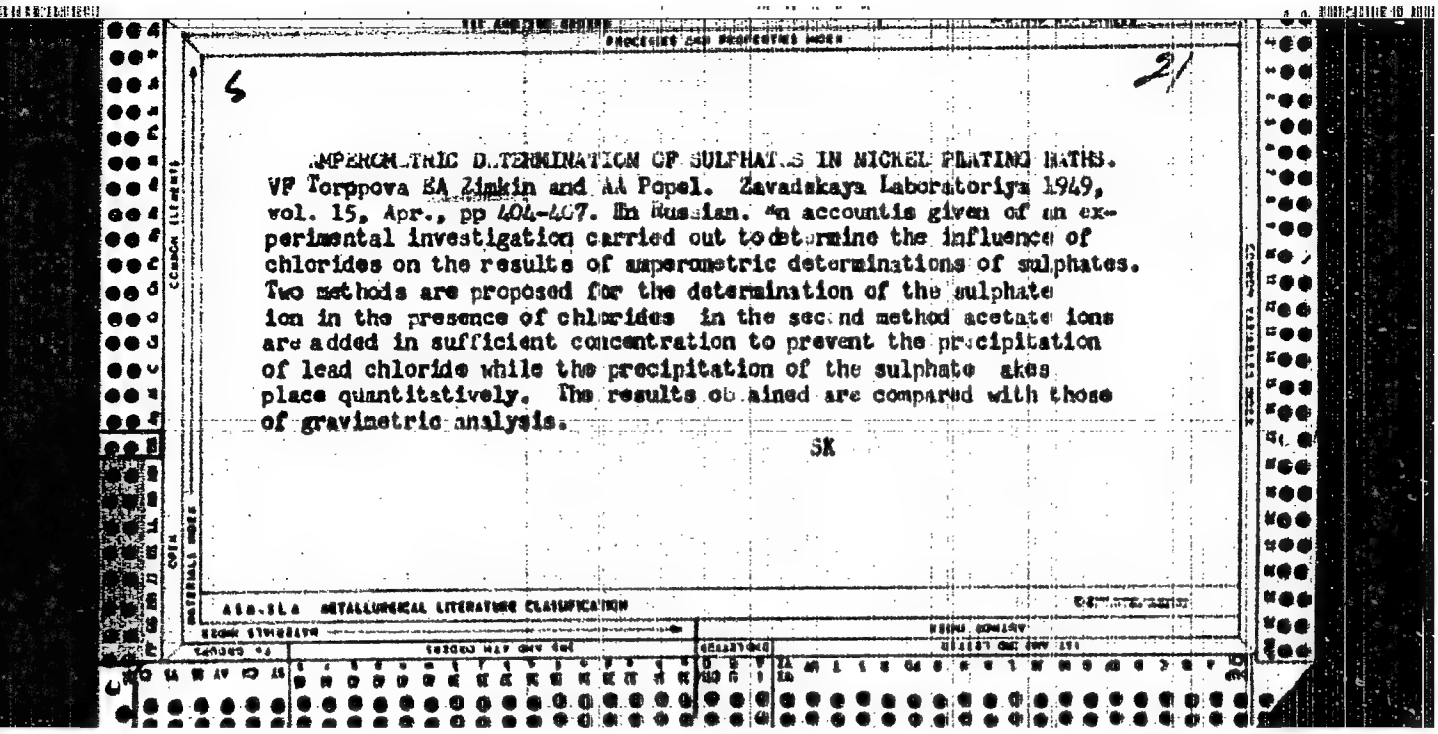
(Siberia, Eastern--Geology, Stratigraphic)



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AMPEROMETRIC DETERMINATION OF SULPHATES IN NICKEL PLATING BATHS. VF Torppova EA Zimkin and AA Popel. Zavadskaya Laboratoriya 1949, vol. 15, Apr., pp 404-407. In Russian. An account is given of an experimental investigation carried out to determine the influence of chlorides on the results of amperometric determinations of sulphates. Two methods are proposed for the determination of the sulphate ion in the presence of chlorides in the second method acetate ions are added in sufficient concentration to prevent the precipitation of lead chloride while the precipitation of the sulphate takes place quantitatively. The results obtained are compared with those of gravimetric analysis.

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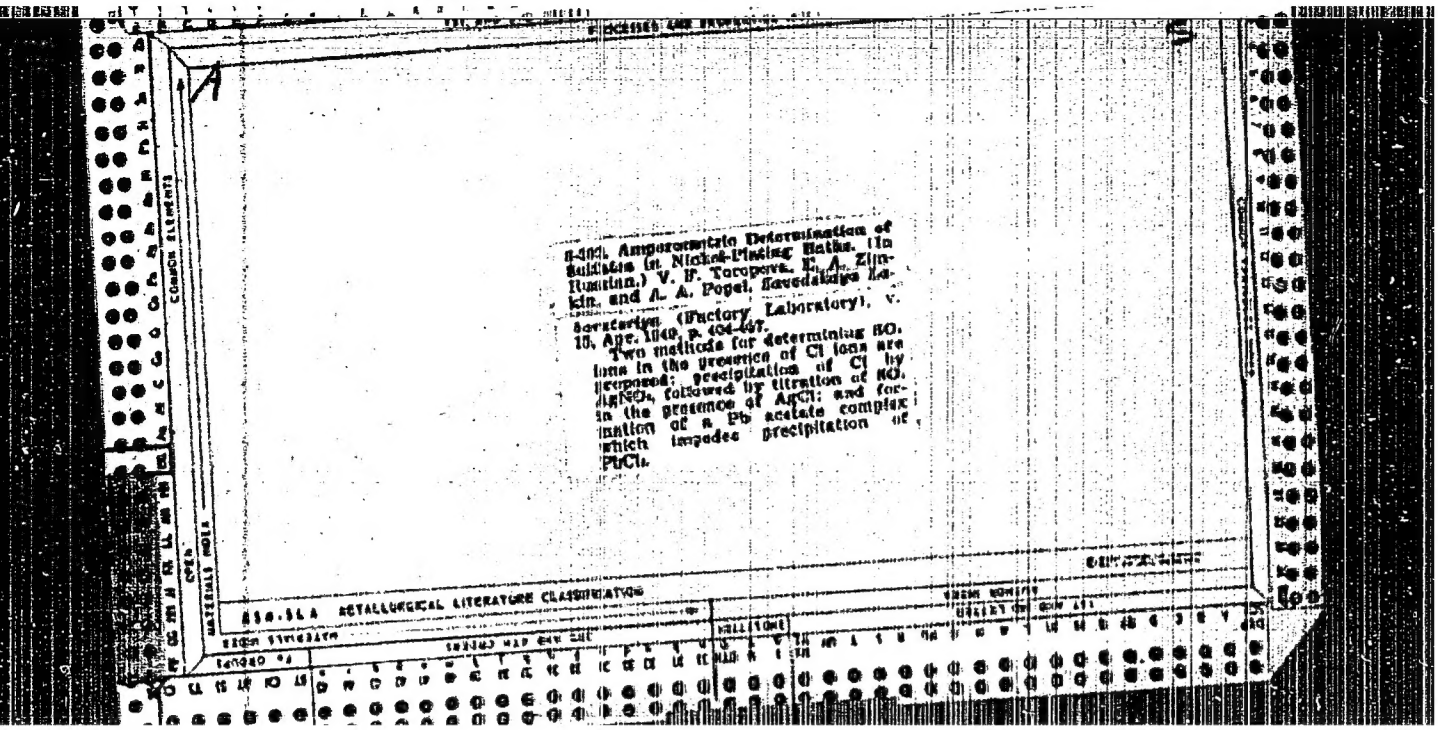
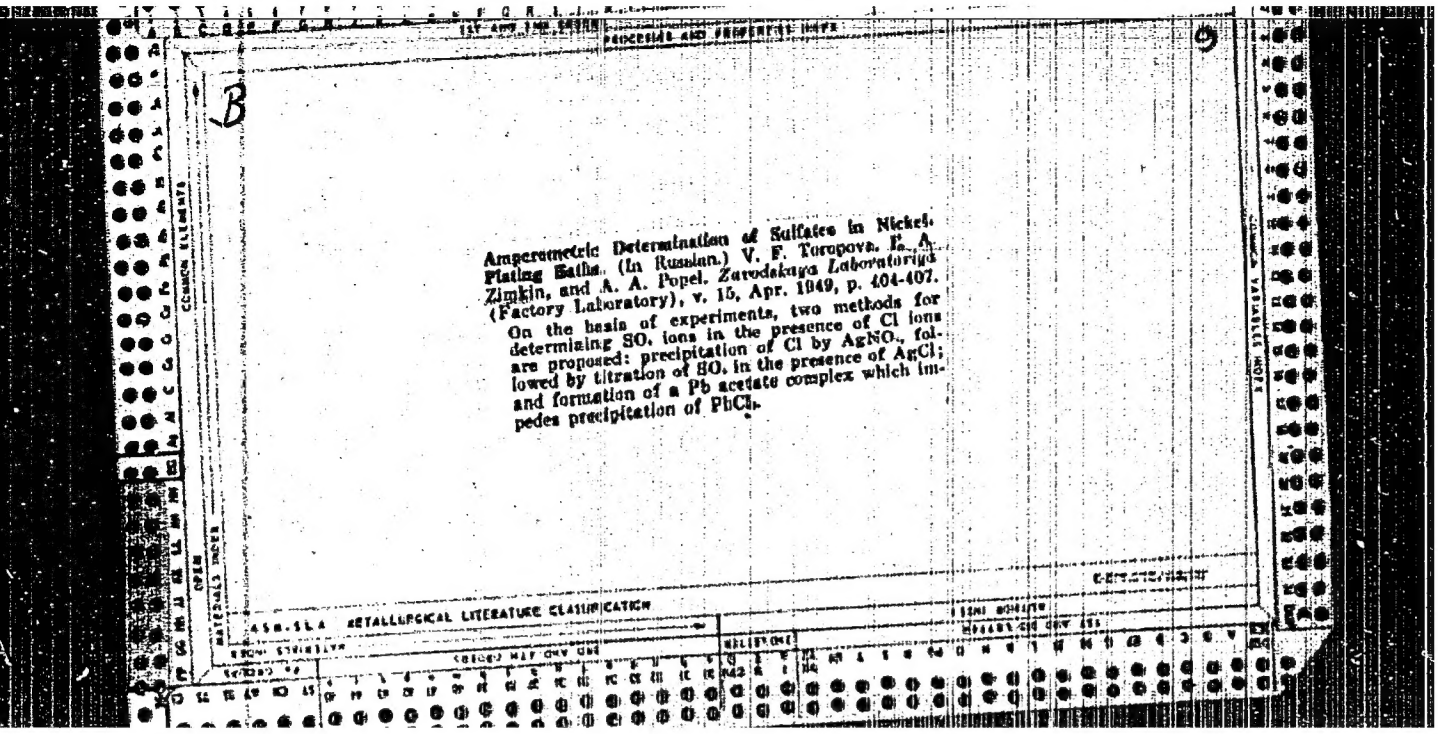
Determination of Sulphates in Nickel Plating Solutions. V. F. Toropova, E. A. Zinkin, and A. A. Popel. (Electroplating, 1949, vol. 2, Dec., pp. 122-123). This is an English summary of the paper which appeared in Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1949, vol. 15, pp. 404-407. (See Journ. I. and S.I., 1949, vol. 163, Nov., p. 366).

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



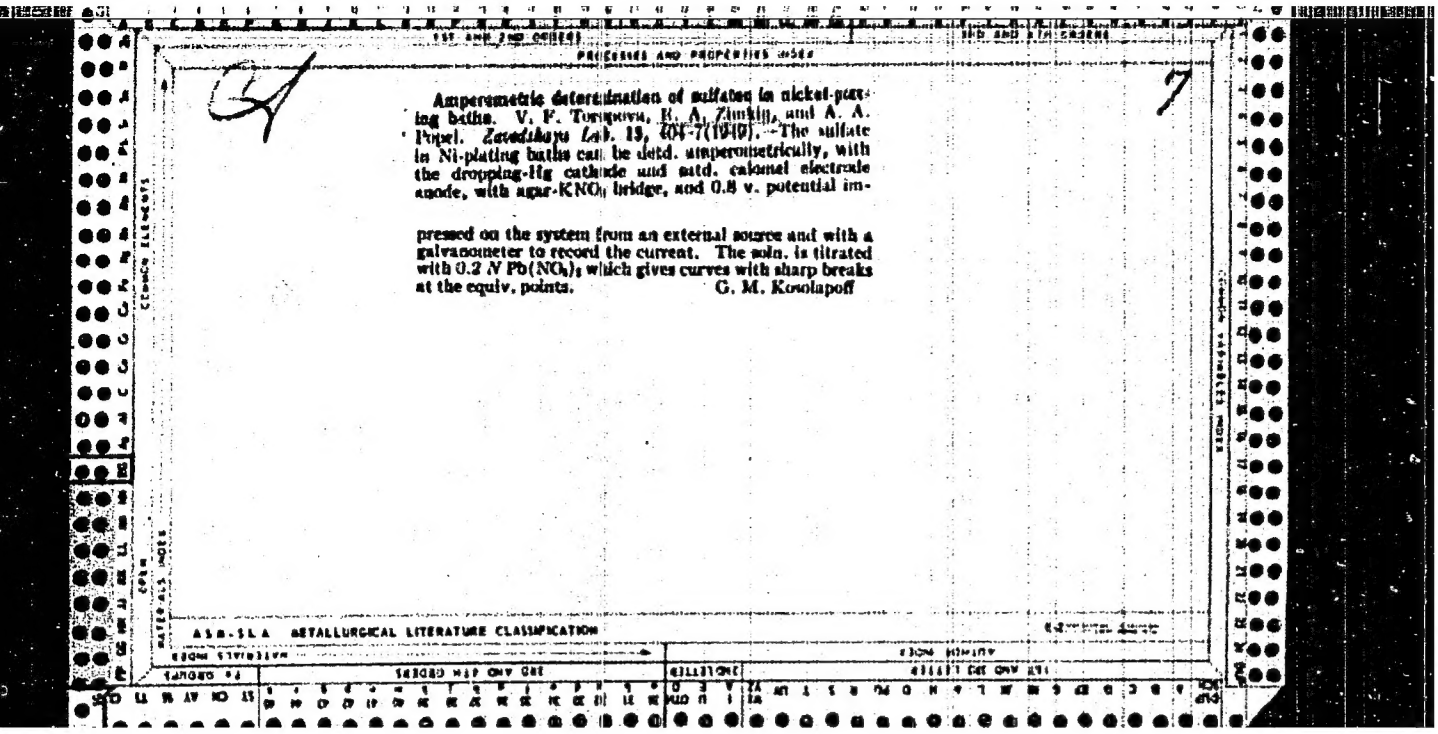
8-4001. Amperometric Determination of Sulfates in Nickel-Plating Baths. (In Russian.) V. F. Toropova, E. A. Zinkin, and A. A. Popel, Zavodskaya Laboratoriya (Factory Laboratory), v. 15, Apr. 1949, p. 404-407.

Two methods for determining SO_4 ions in the presence of Cl ions are proposed: precipitation of Cl by $AgNO_3$, followed by titration of SO_4 in the presence of AgCl; and formation of a Pb acetate complex which impedes precipitation of $PbCl_2$.



Amperometric Determination of Sulfates in Nickel-Plating Baths. (In Russian.) V. F. Toropova, E. A. Zimkin, and A. A. Popel. *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya* (Factory Laboratory), v. 15, Apr. 1949, p. 404-407.

On the basis of experiments, two methods for determining SO_4 ions in the presence of Cl ions are proposed: precipitation of Cl by $AgNO_3$, followed by titration of SO_4 in the presence of AgCl; and formation of a Pb acetate complex which impedes precipitation of $PbCl_2$.



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Amperometric determination of sulfates in nickel-plating baths. V. F. Toropova, R. A. Zimkin, and A. A. Popel. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 15, 404-7(1949).—The sulfate in Ni-plating baths can be dtd. amperometrically, with the dropping-Hg cathode and satd. calomel electrode anode, with agar-KNO_3 bridge, and 0.8 v. potential impressed on the system from an external source and with a galvanometer to record the current. The soln. is titrated with 0.2 *N* $Pb(NO_3)_2$ which gives curves with sharp breaks at the equiv. points. G. M. Kosolapoff

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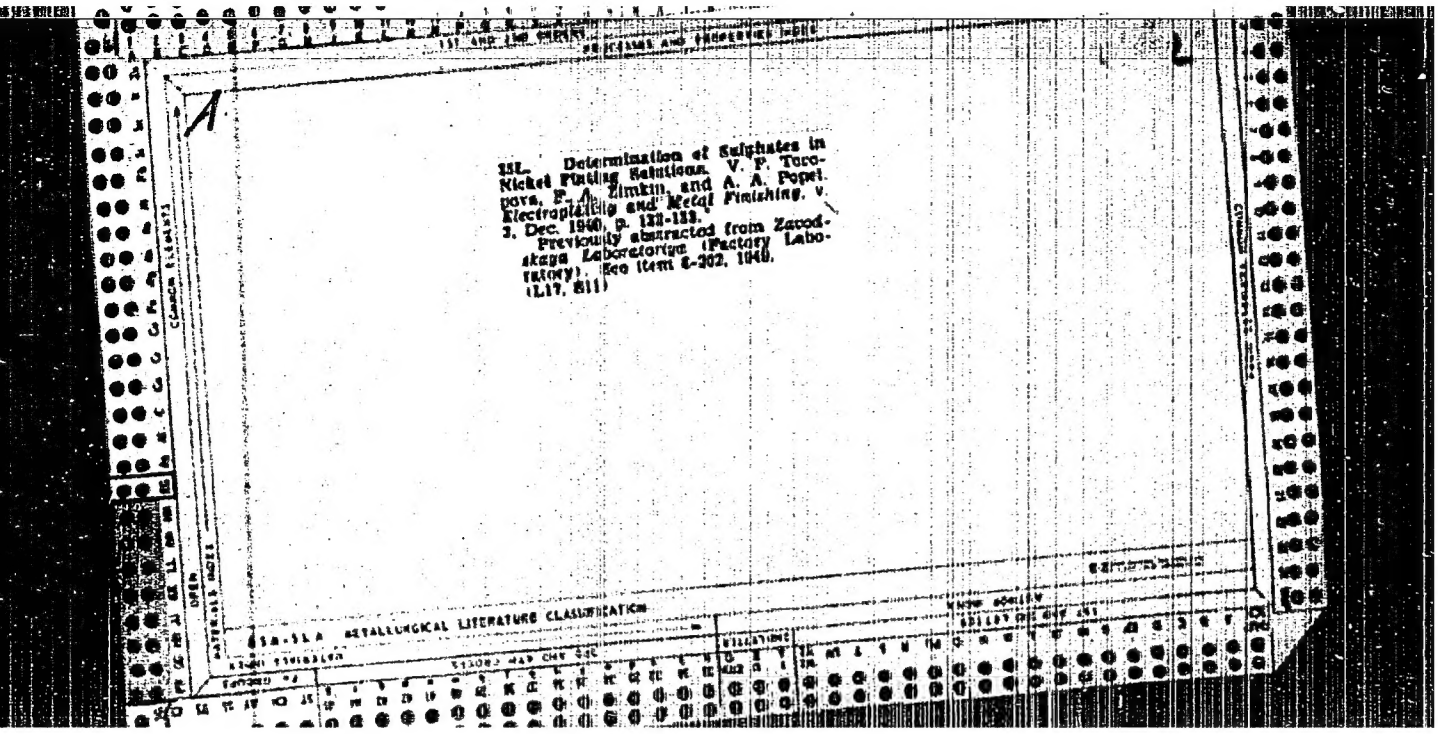

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131. Determination of Sulphates in Nickel Plating Solutions. V. P. Toropova, F. A. Zimkin, and A. A. Popel. Electroplating and Metal Finishing. v. 3, Dec. 1950, p. 122-123.
Previously abstracted from Zavodskaya Laboratoriya (Factory Laboratory). See Item 6-202, 1948.
(L17, 811)